

# The Delightful Eagle.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.

Send in Dollars of each week from 10 to 15 in the morning.

Castor oil is an excellent thing to soften leather.

Cod liver oil is extracted by steam; a dispensary will give such information.

Cayenne pepper will drive out vermin and keep the pantry and storeroom free from cockroaches and ants.

Never allow the oil to burn low in a lamp as it injures the burner by getting too hot, and there is more danger of an explosion.

The use of wooden boxes and barrels as receptacles for ashes is said to be the cause of nearly one third of all the fires which occur in American cities.

## TO MAKE A HORSE STAND.

To make a horse stand while you mount, get on and dismount four or five times before you move him out of his tracks, and by repeating this, your horse will stand.

Toothache, according to the *Lancet*, can be cured by the following preparation of carbolic acid: To one drachm of colloidum add two drachms of Calver's carbolic acid. A gelatinous mass is precipitated, a small portion of which, inserted in the cavity of an aching tooth, invariably gives immediate relief.

## COBBLERS AND BUNIONS.

Have your boots and shoes made to fit your feet, instead of trying to shape your feet to the boots and shoes. Then soak the excrescences in warm water occasionally, cut off the softened surface and in due time they will be seen no more forever.

Hall's *Journal of Health* says: "If a man will give himself sleep enough, and will eat enough nutritious food at proper intervals, and will spend two or three hours in the open air every day, he may study, and work and write until he is grey as a thousand rats, and will be still young in mental vigor and clearness."

A correspondent writes that a weak solution of carbolic acid (alcohol), when dropped into a gallon of water, will destroy worms and grubs in flower-pots without injuring the plants. Paraffine (diluted) is also said to have the same effect. We have not tried these remedies, having always found perfectly clear line and soot water effectual without being injurious. *—London Journal of Horticulture.*

## NOTHING MADE FOR NAUGHT.

A spider's web affords an excellent barometer. An old sportsman of Coldwater, Michigan, claims that one preserved in his house has proved almost invariably correct. When rain and wind are expected the spider shortens the threads which suspend the web. When rain is out, fine weather may be certain; but if the spider remains inert, rain will probably follow within a short time.

## MEASUREMENT.

A fathom is six feet.  
A league is three miles.  
A Sabbath day journey is 1,555 yards. That is eighteen yards less than two thirds of a mile.  
A days journey is 33 1/2 miles.  
A cubit is two feet.  
A hand is four inches.  
A palm is three inches.  
A pace is three feet.

## TO MAKE OLD BLACK SILK LOOK NEW.

Unpick the garment and wash the pieces in hot soapsuds; rinse by dipping up and down in hot water, then dip in second water; add a quarter of an ounce of logwood chips in 5 qts. of water, add a quart of rumen of copperas, strain through and add old oil of calico, and dip your silk into this dye. Let the silk be pinned on a line by corners, and hang until it is nearly dry. Then take it down and iron it between two pieces of old black silk. It will look like new.

The champion bee-keeper lives, very appropriately, in Beeton, Cal., and bears the not unusual name of Jones. In the year 1879, from 300 colonies of bees, he obtained 15,000 pounds of honey and in 1880, from 400 colonies, he obtained 20,000 pounds worth \$2,000, and the latter was a bad year for honey. During the last year he obtained 600 new colonies from the 400 and commences 1881 with 1,000 colonies of bees, valued at \$7,000 independent of the cost of the hives. Mr. Jones says he will clear at least \$10,000 this year unless some unforeseen accident occurs.

A neighbor of mine informed me that he had lost a most valuable horse by a common accident. A knowledge of a simple remedy would have prevented this loss. The horse trod upon a nail. Lameness followed its extraction, and lockjaw supervened, resulting in death. An unfailing remedy in such cases is nuxiatric acid. If, when a nail is withdrawn, the foot is turned up and some nuxiatric acid poured into the wound, neither lameness nor lockjaw need be feared. Why the horse should have the effect it has, and the rationale of this remedy, I am unable to explain; but of the certainty of the counteraction of disease by this perfectly safe application, I am well convinced. *—Rural Home.*

## GREEN PEAS.

To raise green peas in perfection requires good garden land; a dry sandy loam will bring them earliest, but in time of drought the quality of the crop upon such land will be very inferior; still, since earliness is very desirable, it usually pays to risk a small piece of early peas upon poor sandy soil and to depend upon better land for the latter crop. It should also be observed that the hardy varieties such as Dan O'Rourke and black-eyed Marrow, will thrive on much poorer soil than the sweeter green sorts, such as the Advertiser and the Champion of England, which require richer land to produce them in perfection. Peas, being perfectly hardy may be sown as soon as the land will work mellow; sometimes this can be done in March but usually about April 10. The tender green sort should not however be sown so early, for the seeds will sometimes fail in cold wet weather. It is usual to sow the peas by hand, in rows three feet apart using about six pecks per acre of the dwarf sorts. The longer vines of the Champion and Marrow require rows about four feet apart and only about a bushel of seed per acre. The measure for peas is usually covered with a rake or hoe about half an inch deep. The measure should be as fine as possible to get it. *—New England Farmer.*

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## BEST METHOD OF PRESERVING POSTS.

Referring to the well-known method of preserving post and poles which are partly imbedded in the earth, by charring and coating with tar, the *Scientific American* says these methods are only effective when both are applied, should the poles only be charred, without the subsequent treatment of tar, the charred formation on the surface would only act as an absorber of the moisture and if anything hasten the decay. By applying a coating of tar according to the same authority the tar would only form a casing about the wood, nor could it penetrate to the depth which the absorbing properties of the charcoal surface would insure.

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First. It is a well demonstrated fact that the walls of a silo should not be built of brick unless faced with cement. The brick absorbs the moisture from the ensilage, which drives it in a state to rapidly decay. For the same reason wood is an unsuitable material. And above all things, the farmer should avoid building with wood and covering it with zinc or lead to keep the moisture in as the acid of the ensilage coming in contact with these metals will form a deadly poison. Brick may be faced with cement but were rock and concrete they are the cheapest and make the best wall. The walls should be perpendicular and straight, and made smooth with cement.

Second. It is well demonstrated that the more compact the ensilage is if the water is not pressed out the better it will keep. For this reason it should be cut not less than one half inch in length it should also be well tramped down as fast as put into the silo. This is important. The whole mass should be made compact and kept so with heavy weights or other means of pressure.

Third. There is no longer any doubt but that ensilage made of corn cobs and other green crops.

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## ENSILAGE.

The short time which has elapsed since the first silo should not be built in this state renders it very difficult to difficulty to gather up many well established facts; but there are some which we think of sufficient importance to place before our readers and also some points worthy of attention.

First. It is a well demonstrated fact that the walls of a silo should not be built of brick unless faced with cement. The brick absorbs the moisture from the ensilage, which drives it in a state to rapidly decay. For the same reason wood is an unsuitable material. And above all things, the farmer should avoid building with wood and covering it with zinc or lead to keep the moisture in as the acid of the ensilage coming in contact with these metals will form a deadly poison. Brick may be faced with cement but were rock and concrete they are the cheapest and make the best wall. The walls should be perpendicular and straight, and made smooth with cement.

Second. It is well demonstrated that the more compact the ensilage is if the water is not pressed out the better it will keep. For this reason it should be cut not less than one half inch in length it should also be well tramped down as fast as put into the silo. This is important. The whole mass should be made compact and kept so with heavy weights or other means of pressure.

Third. There is no longer any doubt but that ensilage made of corn cobs and other green crops.

Fourth. There are but little doubt that ensilage well kept will produce good sweet milk.

Fifth. It is a well settled fact that that twenty four tons of green fodder can be grown on an acre of land.

Sixth. It is the testimony of several that have tried it that a daily ration of from fifty to seventy pounds ensilage and one or two quarts of grain will keep a good sized milk cow in a thriving condition. On this point our observation teaches us that we need more time, more exact measurements and more care to keep the cows from the hayrack, before we settle down to just how much each cow needs for every twenty-four hours to keep her in good condition. Every one who has examined cattle has been led on ensilage most knowledge that they look well.

An eminent foreign physician asserts that the drinking of coffee invigorates and improves the sight, and renders unnecessary the use of spectacles, while he considers the use of chocolate injurious to the vision.

# Cracker Factory!

There are many remedies for lice. Some dense oil, like sperm oil, destroys lice by closing up their breathing apparatus. If the lice are attacked early they may be banished by anointing with oil. If the lice gain greater headway, an ointment made of one part mercurial ointment and five parts of lard is excellent. This should not be dabbed over the animal, but sparingly applied and rubbed in thoroughly. There are powders, which are also effective. Carbolic powder, such as is used by poultry breeders, also buba, or California insect powder thoroughly dusted through the hair, would work well. Any remedy must be supplemented by generous food and good care, and all contact with neglected animals must be avoided if